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09/960,080	09/21/2001	Pierre Oberg	EVS-ABBI001	4356

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EXAMINER
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NAWAZ, ASAD M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/960,080

**Applicant(s)**

OBERG ET AL.

**Examiner**

Asad M Nawaz

**Art Unit**

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 September 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-57 are presented for examination.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-14, 18-33, 37-48, and 50-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ying (US Patent No 6,757,521).

As to claim 1, Ying teaches a communication system, to provide remote access to an operator, suitable for querying and controlling process sections in an industrial plant, the process sections controlled by a centralised computer, the communication system comprising: a data network; (abstract; Figs 5-7)

a plurality of wireless access points on the data network;(abstract; col 4, lines 33-61)

a mobile wireless device provided to the operator; (col 4, lines 46-61)

a means for connecting the mobile wireless device to one of the wireless access points;(col 4, lines 33-61)

and an interfacing means for connecting the mobile wireless device with the central computer using the data network, whereby the operator equipped with the mobile wireless device is able to query and control the process sections. (cols 4 and 5, lines 33-67 and 1-36)

As to claim 2, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the interfacing means comprises a database containing a profile of each operator. (abstract; Fig 16; col 6, lines 14-31; col 21, lines 9-23)

As to claim 3, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the interfacing means comprises a means to identify a process section in a vicinity of each wireless access point. (cols 4 and 5, lines 33-67 and 1-46)

As to claim 4, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the mobile wireless device comprises: an input means for the operator to input query and control instructions for the interfacing means; (col 5, lines 40-44)

an output means for providing status information from the central computer to the operator; (col 5, lines 24-36)

and a wireless communication means for communicating with the interfacing means using one of the wireless access points. (col 5, lines 38-56)

As to claim 5, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 4, wherein the input means of the mobile wireless device is a touch screen. (col 9; lines 34-59; col 21, lines 35-51)

As to claim 6, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 4, wherein the input means of the mobile wireless device is a keyboard. (col 9; lines 34-59; col 21, lines 35-51)

As to claim 7, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 4, wherein the output means of the mobile wireless device is a display screen. (col 5, lines 12-15; col 9; lines 34-59; col 21, lines 35-51)

As to claim 8, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 4, wherein the output means of the mobile wireless device provides voice output. (col 9; lines 34-59)

As to claim 9, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 4, wherein the wireless communication means of the mobile wireless device is a receiver transmitter means. (abstract; figs 7-9; col 14, line 14 – col 16, line 16)

As to claim 10, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the interfacing means is hardware. (abstract; figs 7-9; col 14, line 14 – col 16, line 16)

As to claim 11, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the interfacing means is software. (abstract; figs 7-9; col 14, line 14 – col 16, line 16)

Art Unit: 2155

As to claim 12, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the mobile wireless device further comprises log-in means enabling the operator to be identified. (abstract; Fig 16; col 6, lines 14-31; col 21, lines 9-23)

As to claim 13, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 12, wherein the log-in means enables the operator to log-in into either the centralised computer or the mobile wireless device. (abstract; Fig 16; col 6, lines 14-31; col 21, lines 9-23)

As to claim 14, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the mobile wireless device is provided with a radio frequency means to communicate with the wireless access points. (col 19, lines 45-46)

As to claim 18, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 17, wherein the mobile wireless device processes voice data. (col 9, 34-59)

As to claim 19, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the mobile wireless device has a storing means to store information from a plurality of the process sections. (col 9, 34-59)

As to claim 20, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1 wherein the mobile wireless device is also a computing device. (col 9, 34-59)

As to claim 21, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1 wherein the mobile wireless device communicates with a selected one of the wireless access points. (col 9, 34-59)

Art Unit: 2155

As to claim 22, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the interfacing means uses software objects to represent the process sections. (Abstract; Figs 15 and 21; col 10, 13-44; cols 21 and 22; 66-67, 1-52)

As to claim 23, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 22, wherein the interfacing means has a list of pre-defined characteristics for each software object. (Abstract; Figs 15 and 21; col 10, 13-44; cols 21 and 22; 66-67, 1-52)

As to claim 24, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 22, wherein the interfacing means has the software objects categorized according to a predetermined scheme, and the categories are linked together. (Abstract; Figs 15 and 21; col 10, 13-44; cols 21 and 22; 66-67, 1-52)

Claims 25-33 and 37-43 contain similar limitations as claims 1-24 above and are thus rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 44, Ying teaches a method for an operator to remotely query and control process sections in an industrial plant using a mobile wireless device, the process sections being controlled by a centralised computer over a data network, the data network including a plurality of wireless access points, the mobile wireless device exchanging information with the centralised computer, the information including data related to process sections and query and control instructions, the method comprising the steps of: establishing a communication link between the mobile wireless device and the centralised computer using one of the wireless access points; (cols 4 and 5, lines 33-67 and 1-36)

processing of information to be sent to the mobile wireless device by the centralised computer; (col 5, lines 38-64)

and exchanging information between the operator and the centralised computer using the established communication link. (col 5, lines 38-64, col 28, lines 37-67)

Claims 50 and 57 contain similar limitations as claim 44 above and are thus rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 45, Ying teaches the method for an operator to remotely query and control process sections in an industrial plant using a mobile wireless device as recited in claim 44 wherein the establishing step further comprising the steps of: approaching a wireless access point with the mobile wireless device; (col 10, lines 27-45)

transmitting a request signal from the mobile wireless device to the centralised computer in response to approaching the wireless access point, acknowledging, by centralised computer, the transmitted request signal; (cols 4 and 5, lines 62-67 and 1-7; col 5, lines 38-64, col 28, lines 37-67)

and identifying the location of the mobile wireless device using a known location of the approached wireless access point. (col 10, lines 1-45)

As to claim 46, Ying teaches the method for an operator to remotely query and control process sections in an industrial plant using a mobile wireless device as recited in claim 44 wherein the establishing step further comprises the steps of: detecting the mobile wireless device carried by the operator by searching amongst a plurality of mobile wireless devices; (col 10, lines 1-7)



Art Unit: 2155

and identifying a location of the operator using a known location of a selected one of the wireless access points which is wirelessly connected to the mobile wireless device of the operator. (col 10, lines 1-45)

Claims 52 and 53 contain similar limitations as claim 46 above and are thus rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 47, Ying teaches the method for an operator to remotely query and control process sections in an industrial plant using a mobile wireless device as recited in claim 44 wherein the step of processing the information further comprises the steps: identifying the operator; identifying a location of the mobile wireless device, identifying a selected one of the process sections near the mobile wireless device, customizing the information from the identified process section based on an identification of the operator, and presenting the customized information to the operator. (Fig 16; col 6, lines 14-31; col 9, lines 9-23 and 60-67; col 10, lines 1-67)

Claim 54 contains similar limitations as claim 47 above and is thus rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 48, Ying teaches the method for an operator to remotely query and control process sections in an industrial plant using a mobile wireless device as recited in claim 44 wherein the step of establishing a communication link between the wireless device and the centralised computer uses a Radio Frequency link. (col 19, lines 45-46)

As claim 51, Ying teaches the computer program product as recited in claim 50, wherein the computer readable program code means for establishing a communication link further comprises: computer readable program code means for enabling an

Art Unit: 2155

operator to log-in to the central control system via the mobile wireless device to enable identification of the operator. (abstract; Fig 16; col 6, lines 14-31; col 21, lines 9-23)

As to claim 55, Ying teaches a computer program product for representing process sections in an industrial plant, the computer program product embodied on one or more computer readable media and comprising: computer readable program code means for enabling representation of process sections as software objects; (Abstract; Figs 15 and 21; col 10, 13-44; cols 21 and 22; 66-67, 1-52)

computer readable program code means for enabling representation of characteristics of process sections as attributes of the software objects; (Abstract; Figs 15 and 21; col 10, 13-44; cols 21 and 22; 66-67, 1-52; col 23, lines 41-64)

and computer readable program code means for enabling representation of an industrial plant as a hierarchy of software objects. (col 23, lines 41-64)

As to claim 56, Ying teaches a computer program product in a computer readable medium comprising: computer readable program code means for representing a profile of an operator who remotely queries and controls process sections in an industrial plant; (col 21, lines 9-34)

and computer readable program code means for customising information about a process section dependent on the profile of a operator. (col 21, lines 35-65)

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2155

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. Claims 15-17, 33-35, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ying (US Patent No. 6,757,521).

As to claim 15, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 14, however Ying does not explicitly indicate the mobile wireless device uses IEEE 802.11 wireless protocol.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the IEEE wireless protocol into the teachings of Ying because Ying teaches that a "wide variety of wireless communication protocols and electronics are known in the art and the wireless diagnosis and control system may utilize most any such protocol or electronics. Thus, the invention is to be in no way limited by the particular wireless communication protocol or equipment selected." (col 8, lines 41-48) Furthermore, the IEEE wireless protocol was a well known wireless communication protocol at the time of the instant application.

As to claim 16, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 14, however Ying does not explicitly indicate the mobile wireless device uses HomeRF communication protocol.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the HomeRF protocol into the teachings of Ying because Ying

Art Unit: 2155

teaches that a "wide variety of wireless communication protocols and electronics are known in the art and the wireless diagnosis and control system may utilize most any such protocol or electronics. Thus, the invention is to be in no way limited by the particular wireless communication protocol or equipment selected." (col 8, lines 41-48)

Furthermore, the HomeRF protocol was a well known wireless communication protocol at the time of the instant application.

As to claim 17, Ying teaches the communication system as recited in claim 1, however, Ying does not explicitly indicate the wireless access points use Bluetooth communication protocol, the mobile wireless devices being Bluetooth enabled devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the Bluetooth protocol into the teachings of Ying because Ying teaches that a "wide variety of wireless communication protocols and electronics are known in the art and the wireless diagnosis and control system may utilize most any such protocol or electronics. Thus, the invention is to be in no way limited by the particular wireless communication protocol or equipment selected." (col 8, lines 41-48)

Furthermore, both the Bluetooth protocol and associated devices were well known wireless communication protocols and devices at the time of the instant application.

Claims 35-37 and 49 contain similar limitations as claims 15-17 above and are thus rejected under similar rationale.

### ***Conclusion***

Art Unit: 2155

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Asad M Nawaz whose telephone number is (571) 272-3988. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on (571) 272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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